DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$40
" " " 3 " 20
" " " 1 " 10
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 30
" " 3 " 15
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 20

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

AY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION SECOND CONGRESS 1864.

No. 9.

An Act to provide for the printing ordered by either House of Congress.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That hereafter the Superintendent of Public Printing shall cause all printing ordered by either House of Congress to be done by one or more printing establishments in Richmond, whose compensation for the same, until otherwise provided, shall be such as the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses may determine to be equitable.

Approved December 15, 1864.

mar 15—12w4w.

No. 13.

An Act to provide funds to meet a deficiency in the appropriation to pay the officers and employees of the War Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the following loan be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The compensation of the Secretary of War.—Assistant Secretary, Chief of Bureau, clerks messengers and others employed in the War Department, eighty-eight thousand dollars.

Approved December 22, 1864.

mar 16-1aw4w.

No. 21.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication and distribution of the laws, and to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice," approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the copy of the acts of Congress directed to be distributed by the act of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, above recited, one hundred copies of all the acts heretofore published and hereafter to be published, shall be delivered to the War Department, and also, one copy of said acts shall be furnished by the Department of Justice to each of the following officers; the Judges and Judge Advocates of the Military Courts of the Confederate States, the Commissioners of the District Courts of the Confederate States, and the Judges of the Supreme and Superior, or Circuit (or District) Courts of said States.

Approved Jan. 16, 1865 [mar 17-1aw4w.

No. 22.

An Act to provide commissioned officers of the army and navy and marine corps with clothing.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all officers of the army, navy and marine corps, on duty in the field, afloat or in battery, and all officers on other duty who are disabled for service in the field by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, and officers of the Invalid Corps, on duty, below the rank of brigadier general in the army, and below the rank of captain in the navy shall be furnished, once in every year, with one complete suit of uniform clothing: *Provided*, That the quantity and quality of clothing to be delivered to non-commissioned officers and privates, seamen and marines, under existing or future laws, shall in no wise be interferred with by reason of anything contained in this act and in the distribution of clothing, officers on duty in the field shall, in all cases, have a preference over those on post, or detailed for office duty; so that when there is not a sufficiency of clothing for all, the non-commissioned officers and privates shall be first served, and next to them the officers actually on duty in the field.

Approved January 16, 1865.

mar 17-1aw4w

No. 30.

An act to authorize the employment of instructors for the acting midshipmdn of the navy and to regulate their pay.

The congress of the confederate States of Amerika America do enact, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ six assistant instructors for the acting midshipmen in the navy, to wit: two in the mathematics, and one each in ethics and English studies, modern language, drawing and drafting, and sword and bayonet exercise, who shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant in the navy.

Approved Jan. 19, 1865. mr 20-1aw4w

No. 43.

An Act to amend the act to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17th, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of the said act be, and they are hereby, extended to all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the army, and seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys of the navy, and the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the marine corps, who have heretofore resigned or been discharged honerably, or who may hereafter resign or be discharged honorably from the service, in ignorance of the above recited act.

Sec. 2. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may, and he is hereby authorized, to reappoint to their former rank, meritorious disabled commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine corps, who may have resigned their commissions in ignorance of or prior to the passage of the act of the seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to which this is an amendment; and, in that event, the persons so reappointed shall be put in the invalid corps, on the same terms and with like privileges as those constituting said corps, in pursuant of said act to which this is an amendment: *Provided however*, That the President shall make no reappointments under this act unless the person applying therefor shall have a certificate of one of the Medical Examining Boards of his continued disability, and any such officer assigned to activé duty, shall rank from the date of such ussignment to active duty: *Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of retired officers shall be half pay, without any other emoluments or allowances unless while assigned to duty, when they shall receive the full pay and allowances appropriate to their rank.

Approved January 27, 1865. mr 21-1aw4w

No. 46.

An Act to increase the maximum rates of compensation allowed to railroad companies for the transportation of the mails of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the fourth section of an Act approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as fixes the maximum rates of compensation that may be allowed to railroad companies for the transportation of the Confederate States mails be, and the same is hereby, amended, so that from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the following rates may be allowed, viz: On first class roads not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five dollars per mile per annum; on second class roads, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per mile per annum; and on third class roads, not exceeding seventy-five dollars per mile per annum—the amount of compensation to be determined by the importance and value of the services to be performed: Provided, That if one-half of the services on any railroad is required to be performed in the night time, be shall be lawful for the Postmaster General to pay twenty-five per cent., in addition to the above named maximum rates of pay.

Approved Febr 3, 1865. mar 23-1aw4w

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865. { NUMBER 74.

A BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, 1st April, at 12 o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 35 years old.

mar 29-d1d W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

HDQ'RS 3D REG'T RESERVES NORTH CAROLINA,

HOKE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS, March 25th, 1865.

All members of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserve N. C., (now composing the 3d Regiment) who were captured at Fort Fisher, and paroled before the 1st of March, have been declared exchanged, and will immediately rejoin their Regiment, wherever it may be, or be considered and dealt with as deserters.

JNO. W. HINSDALE, Colonel Comd'g.

mar 29-dtf

☞ Greensboro Patriot and Salisbury Watchman copy two weeks.

RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH 27, 1865.

All parties holding claims against the Transportation Q. M. Department, Wilmington, N. C., up till the 22d of February last, will please present them, at once, to me for settlement by certified accounts.

J. B. GRAINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M.

mar 29-d6t

WANTED,

By the Ordnance Department, at Greensboro', N. C., five or six able bodied negro men. The highest government wages will be allowed and good care taken of them.

LT. JNO. M. PAYNE, Ordnance Officer, Greensboro', N. C.

mar 28-d6t

HOSPITALS—WANTED.

One hundred and fifty (150) Negro Men, Women and Boys for nurses, cooks, waiters and washerwomen in the hospitals in this State. Schedule prices will be paid for men, the others paid proportionally. Apply to me at Raleigh, or to Surgeon J. G. BRODNAX, Wake Forest, Surgeon W. H. MOORE, Greensboro', Surgeon W. A. HOLT, High Point, Surgeon S. BARUCH, Thomasville, Surgeon J. W. HALL, Salisbury, Surgeon R. GIBSON, Charlotte.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon, Medical Director.

mar 22-d6t

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 14.

RICHMOND, March 4, 1865.

ALL Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during the months of November and December last, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

All Confederate officers and men who were delivered in James River, Virginia, at any time before March 1st, 1865, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

ROBERT OULD, Agent of Echange.

mar 22-d6t

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 13.

Enrolling Officers on duty in North Carolina are hereby notified that the Conscript Office has been removed from Raleigh and established at Greensboro', N. C.

All reports and communications will be mailed to this point until further orders.

By order Commandant.

S. P. WATTERS Lt. and Acting Adj't.

mar 27-4t

☞ Greenboro Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, copy, daily papers copy three times, weekly papers once.

EXECTTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

The Medical Boards appointed by General Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro'.
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the serveral Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No. 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Districts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

mar. 23-d-2t.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit:

Isaac, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Fickland.

Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Phillip Richardson.

Stephen, about 5 feet high, 17 years old, black color, and belongs to Patterson Houston.

Ebenezer, 5 feet 11 inches high, 28 years old, black, and belongs to Major Fickland.

Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black, and says he belongs to James Murphy.

Addison, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old, says he belongs to Harrison Pope.

Mack, 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 years old, and says he belongs to James Gay, of Anson co., N. C.

A boy, who says his name is David Alford, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 45 years old, (appears to be foolish) and says he don't know who he belongs to.

The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, pay charges prove property, and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Raleigh March 22. dtf

OFFICER'S SERVANT LOST!

"Tom," mulatto servant, of an officer commanding a Battalion of detailed men, was separated from him in the retreat from Fayetteville, N. C. Any officer or soldier in General Hardee's command, or elsewhere, who may have 'picked up' such a straggler will do the advertiser a favor by directing him to report at Provost Marshal's Office, Raleigh, N. C., where he will be directed to his master.

mar 25-d2t*

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS POST, Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

I. Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are without proper authority will be, sent there to be forwarded to thier commands.

By order F. M. PARKER, Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

HEADQUARTERS POST, Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Departments and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the Genaral Commanding.

IIII. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order F. M. PARKER, Col. Comd'g Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't. mar 16-tf.

HD'QRS RESERVE OF N. C., RALEIGH, N. C. March, 17, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

* * * * * * *

V. All Detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No. 45, Par. V. from these Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Comd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers have reported.

* * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.

CHAS. STRINGFELLOW, Asst. Adj't Gen.

mar 18 d6t

HD'QRS. RESERVE OF N. C. RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. All commissioned officers, arriving in Raleigh—will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post, for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker, will immediately organize a sufficient guard, and arrest and send back to the army all men who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of LT. GEN. HOLMES, CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. Gen'l.

mar 16-d12t

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE OF N. C. Raleigh March 14, 1865.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * * *

II. All Confederate officers and men delivered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No, 12. Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. GEN. HOLMES, CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. Gen'l.

mar 15-d4t

Conservative, Charlotte Democrat, Western Sentinel, Ashville News, and Goldsboro State Journal each copy 4 times.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

has removed his office, from the Exchange Hotel, to his residence, on Hillsboro Street.

mar 27-dtf.

FOR SALE, ON APPLICATION,

300 bales of Cotton, in good order.

Address GEORGE A. SMITH, Care of M. McMahon, Halifax, N. C.

mar 27-d12t*

WANTED.

8 No. 1 Mules, for which I will pay good prices.

Apply to M. McMAHON, Halifax, N. C.

mar 27-d12t*

$2,000 REWARD!

Broke the Jail of Granville county on Sunday night the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 23 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff of Granville county.

Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865.

mar 27-d12t.

LOST! LOST!!

Lost about two weeks since, between Charlotte and Goldsboro, a large size Russet Leather TRUNK, marked J. M. Hargett, Newbern N. C. It contains Books, and papers of value to the Subscriber, and of no use to any other person. If the Trunk has been received by mistake, and the party having the same, will imform the Subscriber, they will be liberaly rewarded.

JAS. W. CARMER, Care of Dr. J. A. Guion, Company Shops N. C.

mar 14-d6t*

LOST, OR MISLAID,

A Confederate 4 per cent. Certificate for $6000, No. 2728. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.

mar 18-d6t J. F. SCOTT.

MILITARY BLANKS neatly printed at this office.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, March 20, 1865.

The Passport Office is closed at 5 o'clock daily. No passport will be issed after that hour.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Capt and Provost Marshal.

mar 21-dt6

I Will leave Hillsboro' on the 5th

of April for the Army of Northern Virginia, by way of Danville.

Conservative, Standard, Hillsboro Recorder, and Greensboro Patriot please copy.

W. A. THOMPSON.

VACANT OFFICE.

The Post Office at Forestville is now vacant. Any one desiring the situation will apply with good recommendation to J. L. DUNN, Late P. M.

mar 24-d3t

MALE TEACHER WANTED.

A gentleman, exempt from military service, well qualified to teach Latin, Higher Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, can, by furnishing suitable testimonials, hear of a good situation in the school of the Misses Nash, and Miss Kollock,

mar 13-dtf Hillsboro', N. C.

WANTED,

A governess to take charge of five little girls. One who can teach Latin, French and Music, with the English Branches.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

FOR SALE.

Two fine saddle Horses and one Mule for sale.

Apply at this Office.

mar 10-dtf

RALEIGH AMBULANCE COMMITTEE.

A few more volunteers are wanted to complete the organization of this Committee; also, lint, bandages and delicacies for the sick and wounded. Those wishing to join this Committee, or to contribute to its supplies, will report to day to

mar 7-dtf P. F. PESCUD.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER, Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 31-dtf

☞ State Journal copy.

GREENSBORO' FOUNDRY.—AT AUCTION.

The sixteen-horse power Steam Engine, appurtenances, stock and fixtures, consisting of four iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish; Two wood Lathes, two Drills, a lot of shafting, pulleys and belting, two setts Blacksmiths tools, fifteen hundred bushels coal and coke, Gapona Pig, Scrap and Wrought iron; a lot of Plow stuff, Plow castings and Plows; hollow ware, patterns, and other articles. We will offer the above desirable property, for sale at auction on Tuesday 4th April, at Greensboro; N. C.

TARPLEY & YARBROUGH.

mar 15-d8t*

JOB WORK!

THE "CONFEDERATE" PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of

BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

And we are prepared to do all kinds of

JOB PRINTING AT SHORT NOTICE,

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

ALL JOB WORK Sent us will be done neatly and with

QUICK DISPATCH.

We have an

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several

HAND PRESSES,

AND A

GORDON JOB PRESS

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)

And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with dispatch.

QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES, POST SURGEONS, AND ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving us a trial.

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For two months.....$5.00
For four months.....10.00
For six months.....15.00
For eight months.....20.00

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

nov 1-d3t

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9-d3m*

$2000 REWARD,

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent Southern Express Company.

jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Andersen's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.

jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS, Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

nov 18-tf

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by

feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

ROSIN OIL.

200 Bbls. Lubricating Oils.
30 " Superior Tanners Oil.
40 " Paint Oil.

Deliverable at Egypt, Chatham county, or at Fayetteville. Y. S. LUTTERLOH.

mar 7-dtf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.

Office at Exchange Hotel,

RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

feb 23-dtf

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.

S. W. DAVIS, Prep't. Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.

Orders solicited

J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO., Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't. Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS, dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

$200 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Monday the 13th inst., two negro girls, MARGARETT and LUCY, both yellow, and each about four feet seven inches in height.

MARGARETT, has close knappy hair, face round and a little bumpy; voice fine, and converses with considerable intelligence.

LUCY, is of brighter color, thick bushy hair, inclined to be straight, and features heavier than Margarett, and quite intelligent, also.—They both carried off a good assortment of clothing—each having a hat which they are supposed to be wearing. I learn they are passing themselves off as free negroes.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and delivery to me or for there confinement in any Jail where I can get them.

R. W. DANIEL. mar 18-d6t* Weldon, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked. jan 23-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

OFFICIAL.

CIRCULAR.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, March 2d, 1865.

The officers of the Nitre and Mining service will be placed on the same footing as those of the Subsistence Department, in the collection of supplies. It is believed that perfect accord will result in much good to both services; the best energies of both sets of officers are invited in aid of this service at present.

J. M. ST. JOHN, Commissary General.

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU, Richmond, March 2d, 1865.

The officers of this service will use the privilege thus granted, in such manner as to aid, rather than embarrass the Subsistence Department; they will collect supplies as rapidly as their other duties will allow, and all accumulations beyond their immediate necessities will be turned over to the Commissary Department. So far as practicable they will draw supplies from sources not immediately available to Commissary officers.

RICHARD MORTON, Lt. Col., mar 9-d6t Act'g Chief N. and M. Bureau.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 9th,

CIRCULAR No. 12.

The attention of Enrolling Officers is directed to the following notice of exchange and Special Order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office:

"Official notice is given that all Confederate officers and men who were delivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River, prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged."

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN. OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., February 24th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46.

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XXII. When the exchange of such soldiers has been declared, those who belong to commands serving north of the Southern boundary line of North Carolina and in East Tennessee, will immediately report to them; all others will be temporarily assigned to commands from their own State serving in North Carolina, East Tennessee and Virginia or they may volunteer in such command for temporary service, to terminate when they are able to rejoin their proper commands.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War. JOHN WITHERS, Ass't Adj't General.

All officers and soldiers declared by above notice to be exchanged are now needed at the front, and will be sent to the armies of Gen'l Lee or Gen'l Johnston with all possible dispatch.

Enrolling officers are charged with the prompt and thorough execution of Special Orders No. 46, Paragraph XXII, as above quoted:

By order of the Commandant. E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

A MILLER WANTED,

To take charge of the Grist and Saw Mill, belonging to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whitaker. An applicant may get a good situation by addressing

MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER, mar 10-dtf 3 miles north of Raleigh.

SPECTACLES!

SPECTACLES!! SPECTACLES!!

For sale at J. G. PALMER'S.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!!

SPECTACLES!! SPECTACLES!!

For sale at J. G. PALMER'S. mar 10-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M. DIST. OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER, Maj. & Chief Q. M., mar 8-d7t District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the residence of Mrs. L. Bryan, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

mar 7-dtd

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro' Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON, mar 3-d6t Depository.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.

mar 3-1aw1* WM. A. COX.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carrow, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

jan 9-dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditer's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 10 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 25-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

The Order of Gov. Vance and Wheeler's Cavalry.

We see no reason for the supposition of the *Progress*, that, the order of Gov. Vance, calling the Home Guard of the second class into the field *to shoot fraudulent impressing officers and thieves*, has any reference to Gen. Wheeler and his command, and, we are quite sure, that, this gallant officer and his troops will not thank the *Progress* for coming to their defence "on this wise."

The fact of it is, as we mentioned some weeks since, this division of Wheeler's cavalry, is the best disciplined and most effective arm of the cavalry service, now with Gen. Johnston, and quite the equal of any in the Confederacy. It is composed generally of young men of family, character and fortune. The passage of unprincipled stragglers through the country, plundering and assuming to belong to Wheeler's cavalry, is the best evidence in their favor, for, the best disguise of a thief, is to take the name of an honest citizen.

Gen. Wheeler is known to be a strict disciplinarian. When he was similarly annoyed in Georgia, by accusations affecting his command, he offered a reward of five hundred dollars to any person who would bring the proof to convict one of his officers or men of marauding or plundering. That reward has never yet been called for. We have no doubt it is still an outstanding challenge.

But we did not set out to defend Wheeler's cavalry. They are appreciated thoroughly by the enemy, and by those who know the value of their services.

What we intended to mention was an act of great gallantry and usefulness, performed by them and Cumming's Brigade, in the late affair near Bentonsville. It will be remembered, that Gen. Johnston attacked on the enemy's left. At a critical moment, two corps of the enemy appeared on our left, threatening to interpose between our forces and a creek which ran in the rear, over which there was but a single bridge.

To encounter this heavy force, and prevent this movement towards our rear, was only Cumming's brigade of infantry, a portion of the 8th Texas regiment of cavalry, better and more famously known as Terry's Texas Rangers, numbering about eighty men, and some other cavalry. The infantry brigade was on one flank of the enemy, the 8th Texas on the other, and the other cavalry in front. On the advance of the two corps of the enemy the *other cavalry retreated*, when the moment became perilous and the infantry brigade and the 8th Texas were ordered to charge, which they did in gallant style, driving this immense force back, "pell mell," and *routing* it.—Especial official mention is made of the distinguished service of these two commands.

The Devil Still Loose.

Many persons are predicting that the world is coming to an end, in this or the next year. But we have the assurance that the Devil is to be chained, and locked up, for a thousand years before that event occurs. Any one who will read the following from Brownlow, dated Knoxville, will see that *he* is still *at large*, and has just been elected Governor of unhappy Tennessee.

It is thus that this debased fiend speaks of his countrymen:

"Impoverish the villians—take all they have—give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned, and let them have their "Southern rights." They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted their last little negro and lost their lands Put it to them is our advice, most religiously—fleece them, and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have! Let them be punished—let them be impoverished—let them be slain—and after slain, let them be damned."

A late number of the New York *Herald* notices and mentions as a fact, that, the "Raleigh *Standard* has entirely changed its position and is no longer for the Union, but is zealously supporting the war."

We should be glad to be sure that this is so, for it would contribute greatly to secure the unanimity, now all that is needed to ensure the success of our cause.

And surely there is abundant reason, in the atrocious cruelties and inhuman brutalities of our enemies, to induce every Southern man to stand united in the common defence. Our foe is unscrupulous and indiscriminate in his merciless assaults upon our people. Why should we not unite to resist and repel him?

Ransom's Brigades.

Gen. Lee, in his official despatch concerning the attack on the enemy's lines on the Appomattox, on the 25th, makes especial mention of the conduct of the Brigades commanded by Gen. Matt. W. Ransom. This is a high compliment, and will add greatly to the well earned fame of this distinguished officer and his command.

Col. Harris, of Georgia.

This officer is reported as having suffered a contusion of the leg. We regret to learn that he was much more seriously wounded than was reported, a ball having passed through the upper part of the thigh, between the artery and the bone, inflicting a painful and severe wound. Col. Harris is at the residence of Mr. P. F. Pescud.

A meeting of the Soldiers' Relief Society will take place at the residence of Mrs. W. H Haywood, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR GARDEN SEED.—We have been told, that the Yankees, in their desolating raids upon the people living adjacent to and within the line of their march, not only destroy everything which the people have to eat, but, they take especial pains to destroy all the garden seeds they find about a man's premises seeking to deprive the people of those vegetables, which, in the absence of more substantial food, would sustain life a season. A more diabolical method of warfare has never been practised upon the face of this earth, by any people, however barbarous. Finding they cannot whip us they are now trying to starve us.

The following is from the Wilmington *Herald* of the *Union*, a Yankee sheet now issued from our sister town, announcing the proceedings of a union meeting just held in that place:

A small detachment of Colonel Randlett's provost guard was stationed at the door, with strict orders to refuse admission to all officers and privates either of the army or navy.—None other than citizens of the town were admitted, except the correspondents and reporters of the press of New York and other places, and possibly a few civilians following the army, whose dress made them unrecognizable.

In the throng that filled the body and galleries of the large house, we noticed a majority of the present male inhabitants of the town. Among the number present were the following well known citizens:

G O Van Amring, J R Blossom. W R Utley, George Myers, George Chadbourn, L A Hart, T Evans, J C Bailey, Dr Carr, H H Munson, L N Barlow, Dr McLinn, J Lyon, E A Keith, P W Fanning, J N Neff, David Aaron, Harry Webb, James Gorman, J Spelman, S W Holden, W H Coleman. C Hursell, Dr Schonwald, J N Strouse, E Kidder, John Bishop, P Shemill, H Hartz, W Sharpstein, A D Taylor, B D Morrell. A P Repiton, B J White, J Wilkinson. Mr Bates, James Dawson, T F Peck, A N Neif, Capt J E Lawton, Richard Bradley, James Shackleford, A Martin, W J Anderson, Dr W J Love, Dr E Willis, W H Deneal, Miles Costin, Wm Peden, C C Morse, Daniel Baker, M Q Waddell, M Harding, James Grant, A J Howell, A J Murry, Dr W J Price, Colonel John McRae, Captain R J McCumber, Capt Vargrahn, D P Foster, J A King, J M Hardwick, John Savage, W M Lewis, S M West, C J Coney, Daniel Fergus, W A Williams, James C Hall, William Davis, L Megiany, D A Smith, Nathaniel Jacobi, J Van Sickle. J C Wood, Dr. Haldon, J G Bauman, F M Augestini, M Augostini, M Hinaing, James Mitchell, J H Parsons, T S Whitaker, T J Johnson, J P Sharpstein, A Martin, G W Williams, John Bremer, William Patten, Dr Anderson, R J Price, John Griffith, M Carr, L Madison, S D Wallace, John Wright, J W Corbett, J Petteway, William Petteway, C Tincken, C Polvogt, Wm Porter, H Girkin, Owen Hanchey, H Loeb, James Melvin, A V W Hewlett, D T Anderson, John Davis, H M Jenkins, A Adrian, J Meier, W H Woodhull.

In the dress circle were seated a large number of ladies, who seemed to be eagerly interested in the proceedings.

A Yankee band played "Rally Round the flag" and the "Star Spangled banner," and after that, John Dawson, the Mayor, made a speech, from which we take the following:

The arms of the United States have been victorious, and now occupy this city—the National flag again waves over us and in triumph—[cheers]—and we hope to enjoy the right and privileges of citizens. [Applause.] In years gone by, all over this vast land, from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the gulf, every citizen felt proud to boast that he was an American, and wherever he looked upon that flag of his country, he was ready to exclaim:

"Long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

My friends, let us to-night forget and forgive all past political differences, and live for the future, resolving that from henceforth it shall be our aim and object to secure peace, promote prosperity, and add to the glory and grandeur of our common country. [Prolonged applause.]

The resolutions adopted were similar to those passed by a meeting of the same sort in Savannah. We give two or three of them:

Resolved, That we will remain at our homes and cheerfully submit to the authority of the National Government, pledging to it a loyal obedience and hearty support.

Resolved, That we believe that, by his course, we are promoting not only the interests of Wilmington, but also of the State of North Carolina, by doing what is in our power to restore her to the Union in which she enjoyed so great prosperity in the past, and in which alone she can look for peace and republican freedom for the future.

Resolved, That, assuming in good faith the obligation of citizens of the United States, we do not place ourselves in the attude of a subjugated people, but claim the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to American citizens, and assured to persons in our peculiar condition by the proclamation of the President.

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-citizens of North Carolina to join with us in protesting against the madness of the authorities of the State in urging the prosecution of this fratricidal war for a cause which we believe to be hopeless, whose continuance will only render our ruin more remediless in the end, and which is waged for the sake of a Government in which the people have justly lost all confidence.

For the Confederate.

MR. EDITOR: I have just seen the proceedings of a meeting held in Wilmington on the 14th instant, which passed resolutions in favor of returning to Yankeedom. The names of 114 persons are published as being present.—I am a refugee from Wilmington; was born and raised near there, and had been a citizen of the town for twelve years when the Yankees occupied it. In the list of names at the meeting, I find 41 Yankees; 36 Irish and Dutch; 9 strolling play-actors; 20 plug-uglies and shoulder-hitters, (the same who elected John Dawson Mayor,) and 8 tolerably respectable native citizens—at least they were looked upon as such before the Yankees came.

REFUGEE.

NOT KILLED.—Commodore Hollins was not killed in Albemarle county week before last by Sheridan's raiders, as has been alleged.—Despatches received at Richmond, announce that the Commodore is safe and sound. He escaped without a scratch.

GEN. HOOD'S REPORT.

OF

THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 15, 1865.

Gen. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va:

General—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while commanded by me, from July 18th, 1864 to January 23d, 1865:

The results of a campaign do not always show how the General in command has discharged his duty. The inquiry should be not what he has done, but what he should have accomplished with the means under his control. To appreciate the operations of the Army of Tennessee it is necessary to look at its history during the three months which preceded the day on which I was ordered to its command. To do this it is necessary either to state in this report all the facts which illustrate the entire operations of the Army of Tennessee in the recent campaign, or to write a supplemental or accompanying report. I deem the former more appropriate, and will, therefore, submit in a single paper all the information which seems to me should be communicated to the government.

On the 6th of May, 1861 the army lay at and near Dalton, awaiting the advance of the enemy. Never had so large a Confederate army been assembled in the West. Seventy thousand (70,006) effective men were within the easy direction of a single commander, whose good fortune it was to be able to give successful battle, and redeem the losses of the past. Extraordinary efforts had been used to secure easy victory. The South had been denuded of troops to fill the strength of the Army of Tennessee. Mississippi and Alabama were without military support, and looked for protection in decisive battle in the mountains of Georgia. The vast forces of the enemy were accumulating in the East, and, to retard their advance or confuse their plans, much was expected by countermovement by us in the West. The desires of the government, expressed to the Confederate commander in the West, were to assume the offensive. Nearly all the men and resources of the West and South were placed at his disposal for the purpose. The men amounted to the number already stated, and the resources for their support were equal to the demand. The reinforcements were within supporting distance. The troops felt strong in their increased numbers, saw the means and arrangements to move forward, and recover, not abandon, our own territory, and believed that victory might be achieved. In such condition was that splendid army when the active campaign fairly opened. The enemy, but little superior in numbers, none in organization and discipline, inferior in spirit and confidence, commenced his advance. The Confederate forces, whose faces and hopes were to the North, almost simultaneously commenced to retreat. They soon reached positions favorable for resistance. Great ranges of mountains running across the line of march, and deep rivers, are stands from which a well directed army is not easily driven or turned. At each advance of the enemy, the Confederate army, without serious resistance, fell back to the next range or river in the rear. This habit of retreat soon became a routine of the army, and was substituted for the hope and confidence with which the campaign opened. The enemy soon perceived this—With perfect security he divided his forces, using one column of menace in front and one to threaten in rear. The usual order to retreat, not strike in detail, was issued and obeyed. These retreats were always at night. The day was consumed in hard labor. Daily temporary works were thrown up, behind which it was never intended to fight. The men became travelers by night and laborers by day. They were ceasing to be soldiers by the disuse of military duty. Thus for seventy-four (74) days and nights, that noble army, which if ordered to resist, no force that the enemy could assemble could dislodge from a battle-field, continued to abandon their country to see their strength departing, and their flag waving only in retreat or in partial engagements. At the end of that time, after descending form the mountains, when the last advantage of position was abandoned, and camping, without fortifications, on the open plains of Georgia, the army had lost twenty-two thousand, seven hundred and fifty (22,750) of its best soldiers. Nearly one third was gone, no general battle fought, much of our State abandoned, two others uncovered; and the organization and efficiency of every command, by loss of officers, men and tone seriously diminished. These things were the inevitable result of the strategy adopted. It is impossible for a large army to retreat in the face of a pursuing enemy without such a fate. In a retreat the losses are constant and permanent. Stragglers are overtaken, the fatigued fall by the wayside and are gathered by the advancing enemy. Every position by the rear guard, if taken, yields it wounded to the victors. The soldiers, always awakened from rest at night to continue the retreat, leave many of their comrades asleep in the trenches. This is the time for desertions. The losses of a single day are not large. Those of seventy-four (74) days will embrace the strength of an army. If a battle be fought and the field held at the close, however great the slaughter, the loss will be less than to retreat in the face of an enemy. There will be no stragglers.—Desertion are in retreat, rarely if ever on the field of battle. The wounded are gathered to the rear, and soon recover, and in a few weeks the entire loss consist only of the killed and permanent disabled, which is not one fifth of the apparent loss on the night of the battle. The enemy is checked, his plans deranged, territory saved, the campaign suspended or won. If a retreat still be necessary it can then be done withe no enemy pressing and no less following. The advancing party lose nothing but its killed and permanently disabled. Neither stragglers nor deserters thin its ranks. It reaches the end of its march stronger for battle than when it started. The army commanded by General Sherman and that commanded by General Johnston, not greatly unequal at the commencement of the campaign, illustrate what I have written. General Sherman, in his official report, states that his forces when they entered Atlanta were nearly the same in number as when they left Dalton. The Army of Tennessee lost twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty (22,750) men, nearly one third of its strength. I have nothing to say of the statement of losses made by Gen. Johnston in his official report, except to state, that by his own figures he understates his losses some thousands, that he excludes the idea of any prisoners although his previous official returns show more than seven thousand (7,000) under the head of "absent without leave," and that the returns of the army while he was in command, corrected and increased by the *records* of the army which has not been fully reported to the government, and the return signed by me, but made up under him, as soon as I assumed command, show the losses of the Army of Tennessee to be what I have stated, and a careful examination of the returns with the army will show the losses to be more than stated.

This statement of the previous conduct of the campaign is necessary, so as to show what means I had to retrieve the disasters of the past. And if the results are not such as to bring joy to the country, it is not the first time that the most faithful efforts of duty were unable to repair the injury done by others.—If, as is untruly charged, the Army of Tennessee ceased to exist under my command, it is also true that it received its mortal wound when it turned its back in retreat in the mountains of Georgia; and under different management, it lingered much longer than it would have done with the same daily loss occurring, when it was placed under my direction.

The army was turned over to me, by order of the President, at Atlanta, on the 18ty July, 1864. Its effective strength was: Infantry, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty, (33,750;) artillery, three thousand and five hundred, (3,500;) cavalry ten thousand, (10,000;) with one thousand five hundred Georgia militia, commanded by Major General G. W. Smith, making a total effective of forty eight thousand-seven hundred and fifty (48,750) men. The army was in bivouac south of the Chattahoochie river, between Atlanta and that river. The Federal army had crossed the river and was advancing, the right near Pace's Ferry, and the left near Roswell. On the evening of the 18th our cavalry was principally driven across Peachtree creek. I caused line of battle to be formed, the left resting near the Pace's Ferry road and the right covering Atlanta. On the morning of the 19th the disposition of the enemy were substantially as follows: The "Army of the Cumberland," under Thomas, was in the act of crossing Peachtree creek. The creek, forming a considerable obstacle to the passage of an army, runs in a northeasterly direction, emptying into the Chattahoochie river near the rail road crossing. The "Army of the Ohio," under Schofield, was also about to cross east of the Buckhead road. The "Army of the Tennessee," under McPherson, was moving on the Georgia railroad at Decatur. Feeling it impossible to hold Atlanta without giving battle, I determined to strike the enemy while attempting to cross the stream. My troops were disposed as follows: Stewart's corps on the left, Hardee's in the centre, and Cheatham's on the right, entrenched. My object was to crush Thomas' army before he could fortify himself, and then turn upon Schofield and McPherson. To do this, Cheatham was ordered to hold his left on the creek, in order to separate Thomas' army from the forces on his (Thomas') left. Thus I should be able to throw the two corps, Stewart's and Hardee's against Thomas. Specific orders were carefully given these Generals, in the presence of each other as follows: The attack was to begin at 1 P. M; the movement, to be by division, in *en echelon* from the right, at a distance of about one hundred and fifty (150) yards; the effort to be to drive the enemy back to the creek, and then towards the river, into the narrow space formed by the river and creek, everything on one side of the creek to be taken at all hazards and to follow up as our success might permit Each of these Generals was to hold a division in reserve. Owing to the demonstrations of the enemy on the right, it became necessary to extend Cheatham a division front to the right. To do this, Hardee and Stewart were each ordered to extend a half division front to close the interval. Foreseeing that some confusion and delay might result, I was careful to call General Hardee's attention to the importance of having a staff officer on his left to see that his left did not take more than a half division front. This, unfortunately, was not attended to, and the line closed to the right, causing Stewart to move two or three times the proper distance. In consequence of this, the attack was delayed until nearly 4 P. M. At this hour the attack began as ordered Stewart's corps carrying the temporary works in its front, Hardee's failed to push the attack as ordered, and thus, the enemy remaining in possession of his works on Stewart's right, compelled Stewart, by an enfilade fire, to abandon the position he had carried. I have every reason to believe that our attack would have been successful had my orders been executed. I am strengthened in this opinion by information since obtained through Brig. Gen. Gowan, some time a prisoner in the enemy's hands, touching the condition of the enemy at the time. The delay from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., was unfortunate, but would not have proved irretrievable had the attack been vigorously made.—Ascertaining that the attack had failed, I caused the troops to retire to their former position.

The position and demonstration of McPherson's army on the right, threatening my communications, made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, to check his movements. Unwilling to abandon, the following instructions were given on the morning of the 21st: The Chief Engineer was instructed to select a line of defence immediately about Atlanta, the works already constructed for the defence of the place being wholly useless from their position; Stewart's and Cheatham's corps to take position and construct works to defend the city, the former on the left, the latter on the right.—The artillery, under the command of Brig. Gen'l Shoup, was massed on the extreme right. Hardee was ordered to move with his corps, during the night of the 21st, south, on the McDonough road, crossing Entrenchment creek at Cobb's Mills, and to completely turn the left of McPherson's army. This he was to do, even it should be necessary to go to or beyond Decatur. Wheeler, with his cavalry, was ordered to move on Hardee's right; both to attack at daylight or as soon thereafter as possible. As soon as Hardee succeeded in forcing back the enemy's left, Cheatham was to take up the movement from his right, and continue to force the whole from right to left, drown Peachtree creek; Stewart in like manner, to engage the enemy as soon as the movement became general. Hardee failed to entirely turn the enemy's left, as directed, took position and attacked his flank. His troops fought with great spirit and determination, carrying several lines of entrenchments, Wheeler attacking on the right. Finding Hardee so hotly engaged, and fearing the enemy might concentrate upon him, I ordered Cheatham forward to create a diversion.—Hardee held the ground he gained. Cheatham carried the enemy's entrenchments in his front, but had to abandon them in consequence of the enfilade fire brought to bear upon him. Cheatham captured five guns and five or six stands of colors, and Hardee eight guns and thirteen stands of colors. While the grand results desired were not accomplished, the movement of McPherson upon my communications was entirely defeated, and no further effort was made in that direction at any time. This engagement greatly inspired the troops and revived their confidence. Here, I regret to say, the brave and gallant Maj. Gen'l W. H. T. Walker was killed. The enemy withdrew his left to the Georgia Railroad, and strongly entrenched himself, and here probably began the siege of Atlanta. It became apparent almost immediately that he would attempt our left. He began to mass his forces in that quarter.

On the 28th it became manifest that the enemy desired to place his left on Utoy Creek. I desired to hold the Lick Skillet road, and accordingly ordered Lieut. Gen'l Lee, who, on the 25th, had relieved Maj. Gen'l Cheatham from the command of the corps formerly commanded by myself, to move his forces so as to prevent the enemy from gaining that road.—He was ordered to hold the enemy in check on a line nearly parallel to the Lick Skillet road, running through to Ezra church. Gen'l Lee, finding that the enemy had already gained that position, engaged him with the intention to recover that line. This brought on the engagement of the 28th. Gen'l Stewart was ordered to support Gen'l Lee. The engagement continued until dark, the road remaining in our possession.

On the 27th of July I received information that the enemy's cavalry was moving round our right with the design of interrupting our communications with Macon. The next day a large cavalry force also crossed the Chattahoochee river at Campbelton, moving round our left.—Maj. Gen. Wheeler was ordered to move upon the force on the right, while Brig. Gen. Jackson, with Hawson's and Ross' brigades, was sent to look after those moving on the left. I also despatched Lewis' brigade of infantry down the Macon Railroad to a point about where they would probably strike the road.—The force on the left succeeded in reaching the road, tearing up an inconsiderable part of the track. It was the design of the enemy to unite his forces at the railroad, but in this he was defeated. The movement was undertaken by the enemy on a grand scale, having carefully picked his men and horses A Federal force, under Gen. Stoneman, moved further South against Macon. He was defeated by our forces under Brig. Gen. Iverson. Gen. Wheeler, leaving Gen. Kelly to hold the force on the right, moved against that already at the railroad. He succeeded in forcing them to give battle near Newnan, on the 30th, and routed and captured or destryed the whole force. Too much credit cannot be given Gen. Wheeler for the energy and skill displayed. He captured two (2) pieces of artillery, nine hundred and fifty (950) prisoners and many horses, equipments, &c. Brig. Gen. Iverson captured two (2) pieces of artillery and five (500) prisoners. Believing the enemy's cavalry well broken, and feeling myself safe from any further serious operations of a like nature, I determined to despatch a force of cavalry to the enemy's rear, with the hope of destroying his communications. I accordingly ordered Maj. Gen. Wheeler, on the 5th of August to proceed with four thousand five hundred (4,500) cavalry to effect this object. He succeeded in partially interrupting the enemy's communications by railroad. This still left sufficient cavalry to meet the necessities of the army. This is sufficiently shown by the fact that several determined cavalry movements were subsequently attempted and successfully met by our cavalry.

From this time to the 26th of August there is nothing of any particular moment to mention. The enemy gradually extended his right and I was compelled to follow his movement. Our entire front was covered with a most excellent abattis and other obstructions. Too much credit cannot be given the troops generally for the industry and endurance they displayed under the constant fire of the enemy.

On the 26th of August, the enemy abandoned his works on the extreme right and took up a line the left resting in front of our works on the Dalton Railroad and extending to the Railroad crossing on the river. Again he withdrew on the night of the 27th across Utoy Creek, throwing one corps across the river to hold the railroad crossing and the intermediate points. His left then rested on the Chattahoochee river, strongly fortified, and extending across the West Point railroad. The corps defending the crossing of the Chattahoochee, his works on this side of the river, and the obstacle formed by the Utoy and Camp Creek, rendered it impossible for me to attack him with any possibility of success between the river and the railroad.

On the 29th it became known that the enemy was moving on Jonesboro' with two corps. I determined upon consultation with the corps commanders, to move two corps to Jonesboro' during the night and attack and drive the enemy at that place across Flint river. This, I hoped, would draw the attention of the enemy in that direction, and that he would abandon his works on the left, so that I could attack him in flank. I remained, in person, with Stewart's corps and the militia, in Atlanta. Hardee's and Lee's corps moved accordingly, Hardee in command. It was impressed upon Gen'l Hardee that the fate of Atlanta depended upon his success.—Six hours before I had any information of the result of his attack, I ordered Lee to return in the direction of Atlanta to be ready to commence the movement indicated in the event of success, and, if unsuccessful, to cover the evacuation of Atlanta, which would thus be compelled. As it turned out unsuccessful, it allowed the enemy the opportunity either to strike us as we marched out of Atlanta, or to concentrate on Hardee. Lee's corps constituted a guard against the former, and I did not fear the destruction of Hardee before Stewart and Lee could join him, as his position on a ridge, between two rivers, I thought strong in front, and want of time would prevent the enemy from attacking him in flank. The small loss in Hardee's corps and the much greater loss of the enemy, show my views to have been correct. The attack at Jonesboro' failed, though the number of men on our side considerably exceeded that of the enemy. The vigor of the attack may be in some sort imagined, when only fourteen hundred (1400) were killed and wounded out of the two corps engaged. The failure necessitated the evacuation of Atlanta. Thirty-four thousand (34,000) prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, in my rear, compelled me to place the army between them and the enemy, thus preventing me at that time from moving on his communications and destroying his depots of supplies at Marietta. A raid of cavalry could easily have released those prisoners, and the Federal commander was prepared to furnish them arms. Such a body of men, an army of itself, could have overrun and devastated the country from West Georgia to Savannah. The subsequent removal of the prisoners, at my request, enabled me to make the movement on the enemy's communications at a later period.

On the night of the 1st of September, we withdrew from Atlanta. A train of ordnance stores and some railroad stock, had to be destroyed in consequence of the gross neglect of the Chief Quartermaster to obey the specific instructions given him touching their removal. He had ample time and means, and nothing whatever ought to have been lost.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

15 or 20 bushels Sweet Potatoes, for plantings.
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
mar 30-dlt* Exchange Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Official from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The following was received to-day.

HEADQUARTERS, March 28.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

Gen. Gordon informs me, that in his official report of the action at Harris' Hill on the 25th, he omitted to mention Lt. Col. H. P. Jones, commanding the artillery on that portion of the lines. He was at the front superintending, in person, the operations of the artillery; and that a select body of officers and men, under the command of Lt. Col. Stribling, charged the enemy's breastworks, with the sharpshooters of his corps, and immediately turned upon the enemy their captured guns.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

List of Messages remaining in the Telegraph office uncalled for:

Benj F Clarke, Brig Gen Featherston, Lt Col Wm Smith, Capt R F Fulghum, Maj C K Huger, Chas A Shervere, Maj W W Harvie Gen Robertson's Staff, Gen B H Robertson, M Moblie, Lt K Kemper, Augustine C Smith Signal Corps, Capt R C Gilchrist A A G Hardee's Staff, H G B Chafie, care Capt Z Davis, 5th Reg't S C Cavalry.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM ABRAHAM.

A Confederate flag, captured by an Indiana regiment, was presented on Friday by Gov. Morton, in front of the National Hotel.

Mr. Lincoln was then introduced and distinguished himself as follows:

They (the "rebels) have concluded at last to take one out of four of the slaves and put them in the army. While I have often said that all men ought to be free, yet I would allow those colored persons to be slaves who want to be; and next to them those white persons who argue in favor of making other people slaves. (Applause.) I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to try it on for themselves. (Applause.) I will say one thing in regard to the negro being employed to fight for them. I do know that he cannot fight and stay at home and make bread, too—(laughter and applause)—and as one is about as important as the other to them, I don't care which they do. (Renewed applause.) I am rather in favor of having them try the negro soldiers. (Applause.) They lack one vote of doing that, and I wish that I could send my vote over the river so that I might cast it in favor of allowing the negro to fight. (Applause.) But they cannot fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources. They will stand out as long as they can, and if the negro will fight for them they must allow him to fight. They have drawn upon the last branch of resources. (Applause.) And we can now see the bottom. (Applause. I am glad to see the end so near at hand. (Applause.) I have said now more than I intended, and will therefore bid you good-bye.

"THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN" EXTREMIS.—Just after the destruction of Columbia, a lady ordered, through the messenger of the Southern Express Company, a lot of articles that her necessities immediately demanded. The first article (and of course the most important,) was a box of *toilet powder!*—the scale descending to such vulgar necessaries as molasses, flour and calico. Another lady, of the same city, who had lost everything, made out her memorandum, and commenced with two papers of "lilly white," continuing with several quires of letter paper, &c.

Did not the preacher somewhere say something of vanity?—*Constitutionalist.*

DIED,

Near Fayetteville, N. C., on March 12th, 1865, of Meningitis, caused by fatigue and exposure, HARRY P. WALKER, Jr., of the Palmetto Guard of Charleston, S. C., aged 20 years and three months. J. E. W.

Columbia papers please copy.

On the 19th instant, in Franklin county, at the residence of his grandmother, Quartermaster Sergeant WILLIAM H. AUSTIN, aged 24 years. A christian is dead, and another patriot fallen. S. T. S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE,

Saturday at 12 o'clock, April 1st, 1865.
2 good Buggies,
1 light one horse Wagon,
2 sets Harness,
1 Morgan Colt, 4 years old,
TUCKER, ANDREWS, & CO
mar 30-d2t.

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable residences in the city of Raleigh; one, a large two story house with an acre of land attached—all necessary out houses, and a delightful well of water. The other, a smaller, nice cottage dwelling with four rooms, good kitchen and garden attached.
For further information apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf

FOR SALE.

The house, known as Spirit of the Age office, with gas fixtures attached. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

One hundred acres of well timbered land within six miles of the city of Raleigh. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf.

FOR SALE.

Five Shares in the N. C. Christian Advocate company. Apply at this office.
mar 30-dtf

NOTICE.

Lost, on the morning of the 28th of March, 1865, my Pockett Book, containing about $1500 in Confederate money and about $50 in bank bills also some notes of hand. The book is a large leather one, about eight inches long. I will give a liberal reward for its return to this office.
mar 30-dtf JAS. L. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE.

100 reams Commercial Note Paper,
Envelopes,
Pens and Pencils,
School Books, Music, etc., etc., by
A. R. RAVEN,
mar 30-d2t cor. Fayetteville and Martin sts.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS,

Confectioneries and Fancy Articles,
For sale by A. R. RAVEN,
mar 30-d2t

BROWN SUGAR.

A superior article.
Also, Brown Shirting.
For sale by A. R. RAVEN.
mar 30-d2t.